WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887.

HUGHES-HALLETT SCANDAL.

STILL THE ABSORBING TOPIC OF LON-DON.

The Owner of the House in Which the Episode Cecurred Tells of the Disgraceful Occurrence and the Colonel's Expulsion from His House,

Lonnon, Sept. 22.-Col. Hughes-Hallett, having mainteined improper relations with Miss Beatrice Selwyn, states that he did not see much of the lady until the past aummer. when she, being free of all control by her relatives, lived alone in London, and he ac-companied her to many watering places, It is stated that she and Henry Smith, a barrister and deputy lord lieutenant of Norfolk, were appointed guardians of his (Hughes-Hallett's) children by Lady Selwyn. Mr. Smith invited Col. Hughes-Hallett and Beatrice to visit him at his home, and while they were there Mr. Smith's suspicions were aroused by their actions. On Aug. 15 he went to Col. Hughes-Hallett's bed room and found it vacant. He then went to the room occupled by Beatrice, but the door was locked and he could not gain admission. Mr. Smith then called the housekeeper, two bousemaids, a lady's maid, and other servants and directed the coachman to hurst open the door. Col. Hughes-Hallett, burst open the door. Col. Hughes-Hallett, who was in the room, was taken completely by surprise, and while dressing was subjected to a toffent of abuse by Mr. Smith and overybody present, while he (Hughes-Hallett) kept perfectiv quiet. As soon as Col. Hughes-Hallett was dressed, Mr. Smith sent him to the railway station and subsequently informed his friends everywhere of his conduct. He also telegraphed a statement to Col. Hughes-Hallett's wife, who condones the offense. Two days later Col. Hughes Hallett received a letter from a lawyer demanding the return of £5,000 belouging to Bestrice The money was paid over directly on receipt of the letter. Col. Hughes-Hallett then called on Capi. Selwyn, Bestrice's brother, and offered to fight a duel with him, but the offer was not accepted. Col. Hughes-Hallett then offered to clope with Bestrice and thus enable his accepted. Col. Hughes Hallett then offered to clope with Beatrice and thus enable his wife to obtain a divorce, after which, he said, he would marry Beatrice. Capt. Selwyn also declined to accept this offer. Col. Hughes-Hallett is extremely bitter against Mr. Smith, whom he describes as pompous and vain, and who, while himself as parated from his wife, lives not entirely free from femiulae control.

The coroner's jury is the Aldiand disaster have returned a verdict of manulaughter against the engineer and fireman of the train.

Trein.

The lord mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal for funds to sustain the large number of political prisoners expected to be arrested soon.

Michael Davitt sailed to day for New

Michael Davitt sailed to-day for New Mork. He says his visit will be private and of short duration.

United Ireland publishes a circular issued in 1880, in which the national league requested that accommodation be furnished government reporters at the meetings, and argues that if this was carried out the government has no need for armed police.

Michael Davitt, before stepping on board of the steamship Brittannic, which sailed to-day from Queenstown for New York, granted an interview to a correspondent, in the course of which he said: "The doctors have ordered an ocean journey to brace me up. My present visit to America is of a strictly private nature, and I do not propose to make any public appearances while in the United States. I want as much rest as I can possibly get. Upon my return to Ireland I will have enough to face."

The order for the suppression of the Irish National League will neither intimidate its members nor in the least degree set back the popular movement. It is simply impossible now to crush the movement. That would mean to put in prison three-fourths of the people of Ireland.

"The immediac outlook is gloomy in the extreme. I look with anxiety upon the coming winter, telleving, as I d., that the section of the government will provoke wides pread disorder. If the people tamely submit to be deprived of the right of public meeting and freedom of speech they will show themselves to be unworthy of home rule. We must fight, we must make sacrifices for the principle of self-government. I have already served nine years in prison. On returning to Ireland I have a good prospect of outling in mean a part in mean a part of prison.

I have already served into years in prison. On returning to Ireland I have a good prospect of putting in more years in prison. I believe that every earnest nationalist is ready to do the same. I never found a peoale rendier to make sacrifices for a national seuse. I never knew of any people in the

world more resolute to carry on the figat.
"It would be infinitely more agreeable if
we were enabled to continue the struggle in
a peaceful, constitutional manuer. But the tory government will not let us. A policy of deliberate exasperation has been deter-nined upon by the Salisbury ministry. Upon them rests the responsibility for com-

ing events.

"By far the worst feature of the present situation is the government plan of resorting to the worst kind of coercion in the interests of the landlords. They admit that the present dual ownership ought to be abolished. They recognize that the existing system is a complete failure. Yet the movement of the Irish leaders to reform the lard tenus is dealard. Here, land tenure is declared illegal, and the themselves are denounced as criminals."

Messrs. Dillon and Harrington have given pledges that no public meetings will be held at Mitchellstown during the presen

Trials.

The weekly papers of Ireland publish the usual reports of the meetings of the national league nothwithstanding that the editors, under the crimes act, are liable to imprisoument for such publication.

A troop of huzzars, a detachment of artillery, and a large force of police, have arrived at Mitchellstown. Magistrate Eaton has issue a proclamation prohibiting the bas issue a proclamation prohibiting the holding of any public meetings during the

holding of any public meetics during the setting of the police court, stating that any meetings held in violation of this prohibition will be forcibly dispersed. Copies of the proclamation have been served on Mr. John Dillon, M. P. and Mr. Taomas P. Condon. (home ruler), members of the house of commons for east Tipperary both of whom are now in Mitchelistown. Mr. Dillon has declared his willingness to address a public meeting, and to repeat Mr. O'Brien's conduct in soite of the government. A public distribution of the protection of the process of the conduct in soite of the government. duct in spite of the government. A public meeting is being arranged to hear addresse from Mr. Dillon and Mr. Condon. A conflict is feared if the nationalists persist is

idet is feared if the nationalists persist in carrying out their intentions.

W. J. Evelyn, conservative, threatens to resign his seat in parliament rather than support the government's cruel measures in Ireland. Mr. Smith has written him a letter promising a full inquiry into the Mitchellstown affair.

During the evictions at Gweedore to-day there was a lively encounter between police

there was a lively encounter between police and people, in which batons were freely

NEW IRONGLAD LAUNCHED.

BFRLIN, Sept. 22.—Prince William and bis wife laucehed the new ironclad Princess Wilhelm at Kill to-day. Zalenski, the defaulting Austrian post-office clers, has been sent to prison for eight

Ayoub Khan, it is reported, has been captured near the Persian frontier.

The mercants' elders of Berlin have petitioned Prince Bismarck to send a commissioner to the Melbourne exhibition.

The international congress of the Red Cross Association was opened by the Grand Duke of Haden at Carlsruhe to-day. LOOKING AFTER THE GERMANS.

Panis, Sept. 22.—The mayors of all French cities have been ordered to prepare lists of Germans residing to their districts for use of the minister of the interior.

A police officer, after the execution of Pranzini, secured a portion of his skin and made purses of it, which the presented to fellow officers. All implicated have been dismissed. Director Crouzet, of the Journal Esta-

felle, has been arrested, charged with embezziteg 177,500 francs from the republican HIS BRAINS ARE HIS BOOKS. journalists.

Mayors of cities have been ordered to arrest all persons posting the Coute de Paris manifesto,

TO NATURALIZE CHILDREN OF GERMAN TO NATURALLES CHILDREN OF GERMAN PARENTS.

St. Petershum, Sept. 23.—Russia is considering the advisability of enacting a law making children born in Russia of naturalized German parents Russian subjects from their birth instead of from the attainment of the constitution of the constitu

IT HAD A GOOD EFFECT.

The Bond Call Establishes Confidence

in Monetary Circles. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The governmen circular offering to buy 4 per cent. bonds at a fixed price and to pay interest without rebate caused a sharp turn in the sentiment of operators in the stock market, and the opening this usoraling was excited at atvances ranging from ½ to 1½ per cent. Buyers were so eager that they actually climbed over each other for the first few minutes after the opening, and the crowds dealing in Western Union, Reading and New England numbered over 100 brokers each. During the first few minutes a further gain of about ½ was made, but a reaction has now set in, and the market seems to be resuming its normal tone. London was a heavy buyer of stocks, the heaviest orders for that account being in Louisville and Nashville, Reading, St. Pani, and Union Pacific.

The publication of Acting Secretary Thompson's circular in the daily papers had a good effect among the men of money in Wall street. An air of considence hung around the busy mart. Later on our experimental street and opinion on the effect of the circular.

One of the junior partners of Harvey Fisk & Sons said this morning:

"I've just come in from the 'room' and I must say that the circular has had a good effect already there. Fourteen millions of deliars is a good deal of money if we get it here by the 8th of October. A good deal depends on how much of the bonus spoken of the government will get at their figures. Some of them are quoted higher in the 'room' this morning than the Secretary's offer. The 4 per cents for which the government offers 125, are selling in the street at 125¢ at this very hour. The market is better."

Chicaso, Sept. 22.—The money stringency in New York is regarded here with rebate caused a sharp turn in the sentimen of operators in the stock market, and the

better."
Chicago, Sept. 22.—The money stringency in New York is regarded here with some abxiety, but not with alarm. The market is not high here, but good houses are unable to get all they need at reasons he rates. There is complaint in legitimate business circles as well as among speculators. Letters from country bankers to Chicago bankers affirm that their localities are in easy condition, and want to know are in easy condition, and want to know what all this hue and cry about tight money means. They say that there are only legiti-mate demands for money in their locality.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Annual Reunion at Chicago—A Pension

Measure Proposed. CHICAGO, Sept. 22,-The annual convenion of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War was commenced here to-day. John McElroy, of Washington, presided, and S. E. Thomason, of Washing ington, was secretary. The committee on resolutions includes Gen. Powell, Gen. G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts; L. P. Wil-

B. Adams, of Massachusetts; L. P. Williams, of Washington; W. D. Lucas, of Iowa, and T. H. Howe, of California.

The committee on revision of the constitution by-laws is: O. D. Noble, Illinois; L. P. Williams, D. C. Dillon, New Hampshire: Decker, of New York, and W. S. Meade, of Indiana.

The committee on pensions is: Williams, Indians; Ramsey, Illinois; Hayes, New York, Dillon, New York, Dillon, New York, This committee reported the draft of a till which is to be, if adopted, presented to Congress. It would give the exprisoners of war, ninety-day men a half pension, 120 day men a two-thirds pension, and a full pension to those who served longer time. It also provides \$2 a day pension for each day the ex-prisoners were confined in rebol prisons.

All debate upon this resolution and the reports was deferred until to-morrow.

Among those present are Gen. W. H. Powell, commanding the cavalry division of Gen. Sheridan's corps; Gen. E. L. Hayes, of New York, and the Hon. Ivory Pike. Many more delegates are expected to join the 100 already present to-morrow, and the

lany more delegates are expected the 160 already present to-morrow, and the pension respittions and other matters will

e debated at length.

Gen. Pavey, in h's address, read the fol-owing circular order issued at Anderson-HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES MIL.

Headquartess Confederate States Milli-nan Person. Anneshosville, Ga., July 20, 84.—The officers on duty and in charge of he-battery of "Plorida artillery" at the time, vill, upon receiving notice that the enemy ave appeared within seven miles of the post, pen fire upon the stockade with grape shot eithout reference to the situation beyond that he of defense. ne of defense.
It is better that the last federal be externi-

MILLIONAIRE SEVILLA'S WILL Arrangements Made for Probating It-

A Home for Children. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Arrangements have een made for the probating of the will of ose Sevilla, whose estate amounts to \$39, 000,000, of which \$937,000 is in Peru and the remainder in the United States and Eng-land. Of the amount \$500,000 goes to main-tain the "Sevilla Home for Children," de-signed for the education of children of the

WOOLFOLK FAMILY MURDER. lack Debose, Under Arrest, Confe

to the Butchery. ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 22.—Jack Debose, a negro, arrested on suspicion of murdering Woolfolk family, has confessed his guilt, and says he was impelled to it by ill treatment. He claims that he did not act-ble kill the family, but three accomplices did it while he watched.

The Coupen Crusher Cases. RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 22—Judge Hugh L. Bond, of the United States circuit court of astern Virginia: held an adjourned session eastern Virginia; held an adjourned session of his court to day for the purpose of considering the well known "coupon crusher" cases, brought about by the refusal of state officers to obey an injunction restraining them from receiving coupons, in obedience to an act of the last legislature. Ex. Gov. D. H. Chamberlayne opened for plaintiffs—bondholders—and was replied to by Attorney General Ayras; pending the remarks of the latter, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to morow. intil 10 o'clock to-morow.

Official Measurements of the Thistie. New York, Sept. 22.—The following official measurements of the Scotch cutter Thistle were sent to the New York Yacht Club by Messurer John Hyslop to-day: Length for ton-nage, 96.5 feet; length over all, 108.5 feet length water line, 86.46 feet; beam, 20.3 feet depth of hold, 14.10 feet; tons, old measur-ment, 258.9 4-85; length for time allowance, 89.2 feet. The Volunteer allows the Thistie five seconds. sent to the New York Yacht Club by

A Lively Blaze in Baltimore. RALTIMORE, Sept. 22 -Fire this morning caused a damage of \$60,000 to the paper ware-

Dropped Dead While Speaking-TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 22.—Senator McMaster fell in a fainting fit while addressing a meeting in a private hall last evening. He remained unconscious until this morning, when he died.

A Murderer Surrenders Himself. CENTRALIA, I.L., Sept. 22.—Will Maun, the negro who killed Thomas Marion Sunday night, surrendered himself to the authorities this morning. He says he acted in self-defense.

HOW MILLIONAIRE HUNTINGTON KEEPS HIS BUSINESS MEMORANDA.

Hat, and They beldem Mislead Him-Some More Personal Opinions of Congressmen-Senators Not Good Men to

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.-The members of the Pacific railroad commission were on hand at 10 o'clock this morning to resume their labors. Mr. Huntington took the stand and the examination into the different letters sent to Colton was again entered upon. The first was in relation to having convinced a certain senator from Florida of the advantages of the Southern Pacific road to the gulf states. The witness did not know whether it was Senator Jones or Senator Conover he referred to. He knew both gentiemen personally.

The next was relative to having a Call-

fornia senator friendly to the road. Noth-

The next was relative to having a Callfornia senator friendly to the road. Nothing could be extracted from Mr. Huntington on this head except that Mr. A. A. Sargent, whose name Mr. Anderson mentioned,
would have been a most admirable man for
the position. He was well and able, and
above suspicion.

Following this came a letter commenting
upon the advisability of purchasing Senator Jones's (of Nevada) railroad, Los Angeles and Independence, so as to induce
him to favor the Union Pacide and Northern Pacific railroad sinking fund bill. He
bought the road, which cost \$716,000, for
\$200,000. Jones was hard up and witness
knew it would make Jones take a greater
interest in the Pacific roads if he took the
other one off his hands, so he took it. The
stoking fund bill was never passed, as the
Thurman act squashed it.

Witness explained that the quotation
read from one of his letters, "He is a smart
fellow, but don't lend him any money,"
referred to a failing of politicians from being too clever, and said that he did not like
to lend them money without good collateral. Witness wound up this subject oy
saying that there are lots of men in the
United States Senate of whom he could say
that he would always be short of money
when they wanted to borrow.

In the fall of 1877 a letter was written
stating that the Senate committee was all
right, but the committee on territories was

In the fall of 1877 a letter was written stating that the Senate committee was all right, but the committee on territories was not what was promised him. To this was added a rider saying: "There are more strikers in Washington than ever before" Witness did not remember any promises made to him in reference to the territorial committee. "Strikers," he thought, referred to members of the "third house," who were always impecuations.

Another letter led up to an explanation of how some "talking over" was done. "Senator Mitchell," read the opistic, "was for us but has now gone against us. There are a lot of people in Washington who want hard cash."

Mr. Huntington then explained once

There are a lot of people in Washington who want hard cash."

Mr. Huntington then explained once more how money could be spent honeatly in influencing legislation.

Another letter brought in Mr. Huntington's opinions of socialism and the Congress of 1878. "This congress is an agrarian camp. It is composed of the worst body of men that ever got together in the country."

"Do you recognize your sentiments in that passage?" asked Mr. Anderson.

"Well, of late years I have remarked there has been a considerable influx of these anarchists and socialists into public places. They kick at every legitimate enterprises in which capital can make honest money; in other words, they strive to depreciate business enterprises which they cannot take part in themselves. They cannot make money themselves bonestly, but I have remarked that \$5,000 is a great deal to them, and they will do a lot for less."

Mr. Huntington knew nothing about the books of the Contract and Finance Company, and carry most of my own business memorands under my hat," said he, "and they very seldom mislead me."

The examination then went into the present business memorands under my hat," said he, "and they very seldom mislead me."

The examination then went into the present business management of the railroad, its carrying capacity, &c.

Mr. Anderson then asked Mr. Huntington had he sny scheme for settlement to lay before the commission as to the trouble between the road and the government.

It was decided that he should prepare a report, which would be ready in fifteen days, and could be annexed to his testimony.

He then went into a detailed history of he read, stating that only honest men like Gov. Stanford and Charles Crocker wera sasociated in the enterprise; told of the enormous expenses attached to the con-struction of the road; how kindly they struction of the road; how kindly they treated the Indians; a better and eneaper policy than that of the government, and scored the government for not paying the Central Pacific \$2,005,009, which it owed.

Later on Huntington asserted that the government paid the Central Pacific less for carying the mails over the Sierra Nevada than it paid the level eastern roads. To which statement Mr. Litter responded that he would like to have official data of that assertion, as if it is true it is a very serious charge to prefer against the government of the profession of the prefer against the government.

serious charge to prefer against the gov-ernment. The witness promised to send in the full particulars. Mr. Huntington then stated that he be-Mr. Huntington then stated that he believed there was more than politics behind the investigation. "Numerous parties are short on the market of Central Pacific, and I believe they are helping to push this investigation to bring the stock down."

The witness stated he was one of the directors of the Pacific Mail Company, but never voted at the meetings, as he was more interested in the railways which are antagonistic to it. Everything he does is in the interest of the railway.

In conclusion, Mr. Huntington stated that he would prepare a plan of settlement to submit to the government as an agree-

to submit to the government as an a ment between it and the railway

panies.

The report will be completed in about fifteen days, when he will send it to the commission to attach to his evidence.

tien. Granville M. Dodge was the next witness called. He surveyed and conducted all the preliminary engineering work of the all the preliminary engineering work of the Union Pacific and is now a director of the company. He went into the various de-tails of the cost of construction, the vast expense entailed in certain sections of the

expense entailed in certain sections of the work, and how at one point the contractors failed and the company itself had to do the work and built forty-seven miles of track at a cost of \$87,000 per mile. He could not now remember the exact figures, but would look for his old memo-randa and bring them to the investigation to morrow. On this promise the commission adjourned

BUILDERS ON STRIKE.

They Refuse to Work With Non-Union

Plumbers. NEW YORK, Sept. 22 .- About 200 cm ployes on the forty buildings on Seventythird. Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth streets, near Eleventh avenue, struck to day because six or seven non-union plumbonly because six or seven non-union plumbers were at work on some of the buildings. Walking Pelegate Farrell entered one of the buildings and was arrested for trespassing, but was paroled in custody of his counsel. They claim to number 1,000, but the pay roll shows only 200 employed. The contractors say they will put on new men.

The President's Trip to Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 21 .- Mayor Roche to-day re

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Mayor Roche to-day re-ceived the following telegram:

"Washington, Sept. 22.—To John A. Boche,
Mayor of Chicago: The President directs me
to inform you that Mrs. Cloveland and himself
accept, with much pleasure, the invitation of
your citizens to visit Chicago. They will arrive on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 9 a. in., and re-main until 10 a. in. Oct. 6.

"Daylel S. Lamont,
"Private Secretary."

THERE RIVERS, MICH., Sept. 22 .- H. M. er, a professional forger, was arrested here to day at the instance of L. S. Waters, of Phila delphia, whom he defrauded in 1886.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The Treasury Department Satisfied With the Offers Made.

All yesterday morning the officials at the Treasury Department awaited with great apprehension the result of the circular issued by the acting Secretary of the Treas ury offering to purchase 44 and 4 per cent. insues by the acting Secretary of the Freasiry offering to purchase 43 and 4 per cent,
ho ds at 108 4 10 and 135 respectively.
Throughout the day proposals to sell came
in at intervals, but all of them were forsmall amounts, and at 3 o'clock it was evident that with disappointment the aunouncement was made that the aggregate
of the offers of the day, at the prices fixed
by the department, was but \$674,700. It
was also thought that the proposition to
purchase the 4 per cent. bonds at 123 was
not generally regarded as an inducement to
sell, from the fact of the small offering of
these bonds, which was only \$480,000.
Later in the day, however, the department officials were led to tagconclusion that their first opinion
was erroneous on this point, and that the
temper of the sellers of the 4 per cents,
had been miscalculated. For after the first
announcement had been made, which was
so discouraging, in response to the call of
the circular, additional tenders were received to the amount of \$2,830,000, ab
the circular, additional tenders were received to the amount of \$2,830,000, ab
the circular, additional tenders were received to the amount of \$2,830,000, ab
the classification of the day
was \$3,494,700, which included \$334,700 3-5
per ceuts, and \$2,800,000 4 per cent boads.
Taking into consideration the fact that the tender the total for the purchase of the day was \$8,494,700, which included \$504,700 45 per cents, and \$4,800,000 4 per cent bonds. Taking into consideration the fact that the circular was issued only yeaterday morning, and that the public had not fairly been given time to become acquainted with its terms the financial officers of the treasury are now much pleased with the result. It was deemed best yesterday by, the Treasury Department not to make public for the present the names of the persons or firms who sold bonds to the government, and it is very probable that such inform uton will not be furnished hereafter.

Many telegrams were received yesterday during the day at the Treasury Department inquiring whether or not bonds could be offered to the assistant treasurer at New York and paid for there, as provided for in the circular, the same as if they were presented here. Acting Secretary Thompson late yesterday afternoon authorized the statement to be made public that all offers must be made to the Treasury Department in this city, and that the assistant treasurers will per for the bonds purchased.

WHEELER UNDER ARREST.

Bartford Banks Will Make Him Suffer for His Dishonesty.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 23.—The cloud that has been hanging over E. S. Wheeler ever since his peculiar methods of raising money were known bro'te to-day. Wheeler kept affoat for a long time by Mooding the banks here and in New York with paper, most of which is alleged to be worthless. As soon as this deception was known the bankers began to king about to see what could be done. The local bankers did not want to draw Wheeler into the mire, but the Hartford banks meant business, and when they came to the conclusion that Wheeler had been crocked they wasted no time. The Hartford banks lost nearly \$154,000. The Charter Oak Bank took the first steps and to-day had a writ issued by the Hartford city court. An officer found Wheeler at his Hillhouse avenue place.

He is charged with obtaining money under false preteness in having a note made by James Mick & Co., his fictitious Baitimore house, cashed. When arraigned before Judge Henney he was remanded under \$5,000 bail.

The property of Wheeler in New York has been attached on a ciatm of £10,000, which was a credit given in London by the firm of C. J. Hambro & Co., which was to have been secured by tin plates and steel rods purchased from Wheeler. ooding the banks here and in New York

INSPECTING THE SQUADRON.

and Invites Him to His Fingship. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Rear Admiral Luce, accompanied by Lieut. Abbott and Capt. Boyd, of the North Atlantic squal-ron, now stationed in the Delaware, called upon Mayor Fitler at his office at noon today. The latter had been informed of the visit, and had invited a number of gentlemen, including Geo. W. Childs, Wharton Barker, Robert S. Davis, Gen. Louis Wagner, Director Stokely, and a number of others to meet the distinguished naval officers. The centlemen, viscout were introduced to the tlemen present were introduced to the rear admiral and the other officers, and after a short conversation the officers departed. They afterward called upon President John . Rasson, of the centennial commission, t the commissioners' office. On the invitation of Rear Admiral Luce,

Mayor Fitler, George W. Childs, and a number of other citizens will visit the former on the United States flagship Richmond to-morrow morning, and will after-ward inspect the other vessels in the fleet.

The Organization of New York's Re-

publican State Committee. New York, Sept. 22 .- The Republican state committee met at noon to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for reorganization. Mr. Thomas C. Platt was there at an early hour. and held frequent consultations with his friends. The corridors of the hotel were filled with politicians. A delegation of colored men claimed and were given a place on the committee, W. H. Johnson, of Al-bany, being elected. The organization was complete as follows:

bany, being elected. The organization was completed as follows:

Cornellus N. Bliss, chairman; John M. Knapp, of Cayoga county, chairman of the executive committee; S. V. White, of Brocklyn, treasurer; Smith (no initials), Alleghany county, secretary.

Gen. John M. Knapp said: "That organization means victory, and that's all it does mean."

LIVELY RAILROAD ELECTION. The Louisville and Nashville Score in the First Inning.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 22 .- One of the most exciting elections ever held here was that of to-day on the proposition to subscribe \$500,000 for the construction of the Tennessee Midland railroad. The Louisville and Nashville fought it bitterly. The majority for the subscription was 500 but a three-fourths vote being necessary it was defeated. Another election will probably be had in thirty days.

NOW IT IS A SALT TRUST.

A Union of All the Large Manufactu

rers in the Country. PITTSBURG, Sept. 22 .- A mammoth salt mpany, composed of all the large manufacturers in the country, to be known a the National Sait Union, is about to be formed. Arrangements have been made for the union and another meeting will soon be held to elect officers. The union will be composed of sixty-three companies. Its object is to keep up prices and compete with foreign manufacturers.

Race Education in Georgia passed its substitute for the Glenn bill by vote of 23 to 13. The bill merely withdraw the state money from educational institution the state money from educational institution when races are mixed, and makes graduate ineligible for teachers' places.

Cows Cause a Bad Accident. ALTOONA, Pa., Sept 27,-A train on the Ho idaysburg branch struck two cows this after noon and was thrown down a twenty-five feet emban ment. Engineer-Howard Thomas wa-killed. Five cars were wreeked. Celebrating Emancipation.

McGill delivered an address of welcome, th maneipation proclamation was read, and Hop. James Hill delivered au eloquent ora

SAMUEL STUART CARLISLE. Minister Resident and Consul Genera

in fintivia.

The gentleman whom the President has ent to succeed Willam A Seay as United States representative to Bolivia is to the rime of his munty energy and capability. Samuel Stuurt Caritale is a native of Palla



same year his parents removed to Missouri, settling in St. Liouls, where Carlisle grew up to manhoud. He was educated at Wyman's High School and the University of Missouri. At the outbreak of the war he warmly espoused the cause of the south. He was a member of the state militia which was espured at Camp Jackson, near St. Louls, on May 10, 1861, as it was preparing to go south. The following day he was paroled a prisoner of war. In August of the same year he enlisted as a private in the 1st Missouri Infantry. He participated in the bloody battles of Shiloh, C vinth, Grand Gulf, Champion Hills, Big Black, and Vichsburg. After the fall of the last-named city he was promoted to department staff duty in Fiorida. As such he took part in several skimish engagements, and fought in the battle of Ocean Pond.

At the close of the war Mr. Carlisle settled in New Orleans and engaged in commercial pursuits. He afterwards studied law, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar.

The new minister to Bolivia is of English and Irish parentage. He is a very energetic man, and his mercantile experience, combined with his professional acquirements, are a strong equipment for the diplomatic trust to which he has been appointed.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES. The Enlistment Blanks in Demand in Many Companies. There is much annoyance occasioned the commanding officers of the various com-paries of the National Guard, due to the lack of enlistment blanks. All the first issue has been exhausted, and at least 300 more are wanting. Adjutant General Bigo-low would do well to look into the matter. low would do well to look into the matter. The Anacostia Rifles, numbering fifty men, have not a single blank, and have been without them since they organized.

There are inquiries on all sides about the National Guards' uniforms. They arrived sometime ago. What is the delay with the distribution of them. The soldiers want them for the Gov. Shepherd display. The Columbia Rifles are rapidly filling up their ranks and fast becoming perfected in the drill. It is understood that the Ordway Rifles will go to Cosmopolitan Hall and locate.

locate.

Maj. Revells feels very proud of the re-

Maj. Revella feels very proud of the re-ception that his battallon, the 7th, re-releved in Philadelphia. The officers were showered with invitations to attend re-ceptions, inchesses, etc., tendered them by clubs and military organizations, among them the Union Lesgue Club, 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and the Henry Stanloy Quay Club. They only at-tended the receptions at the Union Lesgue Club and at the Academy of Music.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

the Central Mission of Was ton Has Accomplished.

New York, Sept. 22 .- The second day's ession of the convention of Christian Verkers opened to-day. The first business aken up was the report of the Centra Union Mission, Washington, D. C. Tae report was made by the Bay. E. D. Butley. The Central Mission in Washington, he said, was formed less than three years ago said, was formed less than three years ago.
A board of directors was appointed which took charge of the work. At the first meeting held one conversion was made, a New York gambler and avery dissipated man. That man still remains one of the most devoted workers in the mission. During the first nine mouths, after the opening of the mission, 485 services were held, the aggrega e attendance was 19,366; there were 96 conversions; the expenses for running the mission were \$887. During the second year \$48 services were held, \$5,000 persons attended the services, 501 conversions were made; the expenses Del conversions were made; the expenses were \$1,667. During the eleven months of the current year 1,117 services were held, 140,248 persons attended them, 413 conversions were made, and the expenses were \$2,480. Meetings are held in 23 different \$2,480. Meetings are held in 23 different places in the city. The Central Mission, a short time size, purchased a Giospel wagon, which takes the mission band through the different parts of the city where open-air meetings are held. These meeting have been instrumental in reaching persons who would not attend meetings held in halls. The success of the Central Mission had aroused a spirit of evangelization throughout the city of Washington. The churches in Washington had aided the mission very much.

in Washington had added the mission very much.

In answer to questions, Mr. Bailey and that they never were interferred with by the police in holding open-air meetings. The chief of police, he said, was one of the contributors to the fund for building the mission wagon. Col. Hodges, who had been converted in Washington through the mission, testified to the effective work of the mission in reaching the number of dissipated men in Washington. The churches, he said, were glad to welcome the converts made by the mission. A general discussion on city mission work in general followed. Rev. S. B. Holcombe, of the Louisville mission, said that in his mission the work of keeping converts was harder than getting them. Their work was greatly preventative. Several representatives from other cities gave very encouraging reports of the work done during the past year.

THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Confederate Antagonists. HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 22 .- The re usion of the 7th Connecticut regiment which had been commanded by Gens. Terry and Hawley, took place at Lakeville to-day Addresses were made by Gen. Hawley, Ma O S. Sanford, of Washington, D. C.; Col. Olmstead, of Savannah, and others. A cordial welcome was given Col. Olmstead, who was opposed to the 7th in several engagements, and be was commissioned to hear friendly messages to his old command, the antagonists of the 7th.

Searcity of Coal. CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Coal dealers report very scant supply of anthracite, and predi-that coal will be worth \$5 or \$10 per ton befo-snow files. The western country will have depend on cornects for tuel.

Six Hundred Bales of Cotton Burned New York, Sept. 22.—Six hundred bales of cotion on a lighter at the fact of John street were burned to-day. Loss, \$15,000.

DISCORDANT MUSICIANS

FIND THEMSELVES CORRALED IN THE POLICE COURT.

Divisions in a Musical Assembly Sortous Charges Preferred by a Suspended Member-Conspiracy to Dafeat His Employment-When and Why Engagements Were Broken.

There were enough musical people in the

and Mesers. C. 8. Moore, Thomas Fields, and J. II. Ralston for the defendants.

Mr. Moore moved to quash the information, which was overruled. He then stated that he had a paper signed by the defendants in which they asked for a trial by jury, andge Snell stated that the defendants had the right of appeal, in case the jurgment was adverse to them, where trial by jury could be had or they could wrive an examination and let the case go to the grand jury, giving bend to abide its action. There being no further delay, the trials them proceeded.

The information sets out "that Frank Krause, Louis Naceker, Jr., Herman Felge, Gustav A. Bruder, Fritz Botcher, Herman Aroll, Julius Schultz, Louis Brandt, Casper Windus, Ernest Aradt, and Christ, Feige during the months of July and August were residents of the Discreted Columbia, and were pursuing each the calling and trafe of a musclas; that

be calling and trade of a musician

crict of Columbia, and were pursuing each the calling and trade of a musician; that the real place months, and at the time of the occurrences hereinafter state I, there was in said District an association of musicians called The Washington Musical Assembly, and otherwise called The Washington Musical Assembly No. 4398, K. of L.; which was composed of 150 members and was a branch of an organization commonly known as and called The Knights of Labor of America, which during said months extended throughout the United States, and comprised 500,000 members, of whom 10 000 were residents of the District of Columbia; that during said months the defendants were members of said association."

The information further states that on the 17th day of July last, said Krause was a member of the last mentioned association, and that on the day mentioned a fine of \$75 was imposed on him and another fine of \$75, the legality of both which said fines the said Krause disputed and did not pay; that the defendants and others conspired to extert from said Krause the \$75 on account of fines, and to prevent the said Krause and others named in the warrant from pursuing their calling and to boycott them and prevent them from obtaining employment.

In concluding, it is charged that the defendants conspired, and in pursuance of the Conspiracy delivered to each member of the Musical Assembly and to other persons a circular, of which the following is a copy:

SANCYLAPY, WASHINGTON, D. C., A44, S.

a circular, of which the following is a copy:
Sanctuary, Washisotron Musical Assenty 4808. K. of L. Washisotron, D. C. Asig, S.
1887.—Dear Sir and Brother: In accordance with a resolution of this assembly and in complicance to the constitution and by-laws of the order, you are hereby notified that the following handed for having performed with F. Kranse in direct violation of otheral notice of said Kranse's suspension from this assembly. You will therefore not engage or perform directly or indirectly, with any of them. Louis Naccher, Gus A. Bruder, August Naccher, Louis Brandt, Charles Arndt, Fritz Botcher, Louis Racker, ir., Herman Arudt, Herman Feige.

By order of the assembly,
E. C. Linden, Jr., Recording Secretary.
One of the defendants, Mr. John Pistorio,

but Judge Snell declined to grant the requisite permiss;
Hubert Scht ir was the first witness called. He restricted that he (Schulter) was expelled from the Musical Assuming absenting 7th instant. A certain court, he stated, fined Krause \$75 and suspended him until twas paid, Mr. Wiele and Mr. Linden had said "it was necessary to down Krause by making him pay the \$75." A committee, comprising Caldwell, Callan, John Fistori.

The witness said be had received a circular bearing the scal of the assembly.

Mr. Worthington then read the circular which notified the members that "Krause was tried before court on Sunday, July 17, on two charges, and had been found guity of both charges. In the first case he was charged with not complying with the assembly's order to withhold a certain part of the congentrate many from Realier. of the engagement money from Brother Jimerson, whenever employing the latter, and turning over the money so withheld into fur treasury. A fine of \$25 was im-posed. His second offense, for which an posed. His second offense, for which an additional fine of \$50 was imposed, consists in having unfairly underbid another brother, and through this mesus having obtained the contract for furnishing muste on the Lower Cedar Point steamer. It is further ordered that no member shall play with Brother Krause until he has fully settled the fine put on him by the court, and every member violating this mandate will be dealt with strictly according to law."

Henry Nieman was next called, and ad-

about Krause's expulsion from the uni

on-union men. The witness stated that he had never The witness stated that he had never heard from the resignation he seat in.

By Mr. Moore: He had the conversation with Mr. Wilde and the latter told him that Krause wanted to break up the assembly. He could not remember who the other persons us were that he talked with. He could not tell what Krause said about Wilde in Metzerott's store.

Metzerott's store.

Mr. Worthington. "I object to this, as it is putting Krause on trial."

The witners, resuming, said he did not

as the mem who were talking with Mr. Edel. The witness on resuming showed great caution and fear less unhappy consequences would follow his testimony, and after some questioning it was learned that the visit was for the purpose of teiling him that the mambers of the band had been suspended by the assembly, and that it would be to his interest to get a band of union ner. He told the visitors that he believed his band to be members of the assembly. They I'm Ireply suggested that it would to to his interest to get union men. Nothing was said about his ball or the K. of L. The men did not say what they meant by "its to your interest," but he had sense

"its to your interest," but he had sense enough to know. It was on Friday that he sent for Mr. Linden to consult him about another band. He discharged the band

and got another.

By Mr. Moore: He was told that they were not un on men. The visitors did not make any threats, were very polite, and only suggested the employment of union men. He had been thinking about getting

the reply.
"There is no such thing as 'betwee' " said

GOV. SHEPHERD'S WELCOME.

Preparing to Make the Demonstration Brilliant and Grand.

s to be lost in arranging the

part of the demonstration, and is or-know at the earliest moment who articipate, Mr. Charles S. Moore, chair-

ession I cordinity livine all organized civic odies to participate in the proposed parade and carnessly request that they communicate ith me promptly in order that proper assign ments may be made in the formation of the accession. Citas, 8 Monus, 456 La. ave. Washington, Sept. 22, 1887.

REPORM IN CHICAGO.

A County Clerk Who Is Getting Even

With Parsimontons Officials.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—The reform board of

ounty commissioners recently reduced the

te then promised to get even. To-day the

commissioners presented warrants for their

slaries, charging \$5 per day, to which smount Attorney files says they are en-titled, but Cierk Wuiff says the legal rate is

but \$2.50 per day. The commissioner grily threaten mandamus proceedings.

Express Train in Collision

Lina, Onio, Sopt. 22.—Two express trains on the Pittisburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago rail-

oad collided near here this morning.

Hannishung, Pa., Sept. 22.—The board of ardens has refused a pardon to James P.

PERSONALITIES.

Securrany Whitshy has returned to the

HON. SAMUEL J. RAMDALL has gone to Chi-

THE THABORE SARIB of Limbdi has arrived

CONSUL GENERAL WALLER sailed from Lon-

AHMED PARIS EFFENDI, the colebrated

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has been banqu to 1 by Hon, L. W. Putunen, at Portland, Me.

BENJAMIN F. PRINOW has been appointed country, Va.

ROBERT Coores, pastadice inspector for the

Atlantic division, has tendered his resigna-

of the tenth Texas District, left Washington

THE Hon. "Ben" Butterworth left this city

esterday for Springfield. Ohlo, where to-nigh

e will make his opening speech in the Oalo

THE marriage of Miss Theresa Blackburn,

daughter of Senator Blackburn, to Mr. J. T. Stewart, of Cincinnati, will take place Oct. 21

at Versailles, Ky.
A TRINGHAN was received here last night au-nouncing the death of John C. S. Richardson, son of Charles F. E. Richardson, at Portland,

Oreg. The body will be brought here for burial

MR. ROBERT A. PARKE, the gentlemanty and

pular passenger agent of the Pennsylvania

ad, leaves to morrow on a short vacation.

on for New York yesterday.

esterday for Texas.

of perthern Wisconsin.

campalgu.

Arabian poet and writer, is dead.

McCabe Refused a Pardon

McCabe, the Wayne county murderer,

remember whether he told Krause about the conversation or not.

Herman Edel testified that he was the proprietor of Abner's old garden. He encloyed music on Saturday nights during last summer. Louis Naceker led the band, of which Krause was a member. He remembered visits from several men whom he did not know, who came to talk to him about what music he should employ. This was on the first Monday in August between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He thought Mr. Callan was one of the men, but he was not positive.

District Altorney Worthington called several of the defendants to stand up, but the witness could not identify any of them as the persons who came to see him. The men told him that the band did not belong to the union. On Wedneeday two of the gentlemen came again and they took him to the balcoly, where they talked with him. He did not know the men.

District Altorney Worthington called Louis Naceker to the stand and he identifies Mr. John Pistorio and Mr. James Callan as the mem who were talking with Mr. Edel. The witness on resuming showed great caulion and fear less unhapove consequences.

police court at noon yesterday to form at least a half dozen good bands. They were there to hear the conspiracy case brought by Prof. Franz Krause against the followng-named persons; Louis P. Wilde, Ed. C. Linden, John N. Pistorio, James C. Callan, Joseph B. Caldwell, George N. Sloan, John Fallon, Anton Fischer, and Frank Piatorio.
District Attorney Worthington and Mr. R.
W. Garnett appeared for the prosecution,
and Messes. C. S. Moore, Thomas Fields,

C. Lisber, Jr., Recording Secretary.
One of the defendants, Mr. John Pistorio,
having an engagement to lead the orchestra
at Harrie's Theater, asked permission toabsent himself from court, agreeing that
the trial should proceed while he was away,
but Judge Snell declined to grant the re-

comprising Cadwell, callar, John Freori, and Sleav, were appointed to visit places where Krause might get a situation and use persuasion to have the parties not employed him, but to be careful and not use the word "boycott." The committee hal visited Capt. Blake, who told them to mind their own business. Louis Naccher had been suspended for playing with Krause. The witness said he had received a circular

Henry Nieman was next called, and ad-nitted that he received the circular con-sing the action expelling Krause and

Herman Arndt testified that Wilde said said that the way to meet him was a boy-cott all over town.

Julius Leius, saloon keeper at 1343 E street southeast, testified that Mr. John Pistorio and two others said to him that if he employed Krause it might injure his business.

Henry C. Ford, employed at L. Moxley's effice, testified that he had employed Krause's band, and in August last Mr. Pistorio came to him and said something Mr. Kolb, a restaurant keeper, gave testi mony of similar import. Mr. J. P. Lang testified that he was:

Mr. J. P. Lang teatified that he was a member of the assembly at the time of Krause's expulsion, and had a talk with Mr. Wilde after Krause's suspension. Wilde said that everything was done in accordance with the rules of the assembly. He said that the assembly would break Krause up, and the latter in turn would try to break up the assembly. Withers testified that he played the plan for Krause and Wilde told him that he had been authorized by the assembly to notify witness that he must cease playing with Krause, and that whatever engagements he had with Krause he must break off, and that the assembly would pay him. This conversation witness had before he resigned. The Sunday after he received a notice, which sation witness had before he resigned. The Sunday after he received a notice, which was Aug. 20, and he resigned. He had con-versations with others, but could not re-member who they were. He did not know Mr. Henry F. Bart. He recognized, how-ever, a letter received by him from the as-sembly.

on trial.

The letter contained charges against Lang for playing at Forest Glenn with

know that anybody was present when Wilde spoke about Krause, and could no remember whether he told Krause about the ELECTRICITY IN HARNESS.

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STREET-CAR MOTOR.

The Directory of the Metropolitan Raticoad Inspect the Invention With a View of Adopting It on Their Rand What It Looks Like.

Yesterday morning a small party of gantlemen boarded the 7:25 train bount north, They were Mr. Geo. W. Pearson, president of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Com-pany; Mesers. Robert Beall, and Robert Weaver, directors; Mr. George Emmort, superintendent, and Mr. Fred. Royce, the electrician. Their objective point was Philadelphia, where they were to witness

an exhibition of the electric strest car now ready for adoption and use. Upon their arrival in the city of Brotherly Love the Washington Pilgrims soon found their way to Twenty-third street and Wash-

Love the Washington Pilgrims soon found their way to Twenty-third street and Washington avenue, where is situated the yard of the Wharton Switch Company—the corporation which controls the new motor. Here they were met by Mr. Wm. Wharton, ir. Prof. Reckenzaun, Mr. G. Herbert Coadlet, electricians, and the working of the motor was thoroughly explained. Several other gentlemen arrived at the yard by 11 o'clock, smong them being Mr. Lutz, president of the Norristown Railroad Company, Mr. Fetty, ex-superintendent of the Philadelphia Traction Company; Messra. Wm. "Warner and Cresswell, directors of the Thirteenth and Fifseenth streets railroads, and Dr. L. H. Adler.

The start was made from the yard at 11:40, Mr. Coaliet being in charge of the wheel which controls the movements of the car. The run was out on Twenty-third up to Spruce and down Spruce to the exchange, where a short hait was made, and the oar was speedily surrounded by a curious erowd, which booked, and looked in vain, for the motive power, nothing being visible but the oblong walnut box and matal wheel on the front of the car. The trip was continued to Gray's Ferry road, and the return from thence to the yard was made without incident. All the tests that were surgested by the passengers were made, and in every instance was the motor perfection itself. Stopping on steep grades and in the middle of very short curves was done instantly, and when the signal was though the ewere no such things in existence as grades or curves.

At the conclusion of the experiments the entire party were invited to an upper room in the office building, where an exquisite lunch was spread. The edibles and inquids were salmon, chicken croquettes, and outlets, cold tongue, creams, and water lees. cakes, fruit, coffee, and lemonade. When the inner man had been satisfied Mr. Wharton arose and spoke eloquently of the electric ear, its incention. only suggested the employment of union men. He had been thinking about getting mother band, as complaints had been made by people of the bad music. The visitors only suggested to him that it would be to his interest to employ union men.

Mr. Julius Efsenbeies, restauract keeper, testified that he employ di music on the ild of August for the Citizens' Protective Association, and the appointment was furths into his twist proposed for a week on account of the weather. In the meanwhile he received a letter through the mall in reference to Mr. Krause and his band, stating that they had been expelled from the union. "How many were in the band?" asked District Attorney Worthington.

"There were between six and seven," was the reply.

"There is no such thing as 'betwee' " said the attorney laughing, in which all joined. "There was a boy" said the witness, and laughter was renowed.

Witness, when asked about the letter, said he prefered not to say who sent the letter or who the party was that said something to him later.

"I have been boycotted once Mr. District Attorney, and I have got enough of it."

The name of the party whom witness did not care to mention was written on a corner of an envelope. He handed the envelope to a reporter to hand over to District Attorney Worthington, and in doing so the reporter real the name of J. W. Considine. The district attorney, after jotting the name down on a piece of paper, handed the envelope back to the witness without making known the name.

The court then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day. the inner man had been satisfied Mr. Wharthe inner man had been satisfied Mr. Whar-ton arose and spoke eloquently of the elec-tric ear, its inception, and growth up to the present perfect point. The comparative cost of the electric, cable, and horse cars was clearly stated to the manifest advan-tage of the electric storage system, which he declared to be faster, cheaper, and more satisfactory than any other. Mr. Wharton concluded by introducing Prof. Recken-zaun, who was, he said, "the greatest au-thority in the world upon motors driven by stored electricity."

raun, who was, he said, "the greatest authority in the worid upon motors driven by stored electricity."

Prof. Reckenzaun said he had been informed that Washington was a very beautiful city and a very clean city; it should therefore be the first city in the country to adopt the electric car, which was perfectly clean and noiseless. He defended the battery used in the car. Some would-be experts had said that it was too heavy—3,230 nounds—and they proved, theoretically, that it could not generate enough power to drive itself, much less propel the car and passengers. The professor showed most conclusively the failney of their so called reasoning, giving some very interesting figures which fully smalained the ground he had taken. He touched briefly on the renewal of battery plates, and said that they would last at least a year, and could then be renewed without much waste. "If the plates last but three months," said he, "they would still be cheaper than horse fieth." While the movement is yet young still afficient has been developed to demoustrate that the welcome extended to ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd will be no half-way matter, neither will it hak warmth and slu-cerity. Make suggestions have been prof-fered as to what would be most suitable and come nearest reflecting the sentiments of the District, but as yet nothing defluite has been decided upon. It is thought, however, that the programme will be completed at the Saturday night meeting and noth-

the Saturday night meeting and nothing remains but the working out of the details. Whatever plan is decided upon there is no doubt but it will neverted out with parade and display. For estance, including to Govern a public reception are daily receiving hundreds of signatures, and when the heets are compiled in one book the governor will have an almost complete census of the male population of the District. No time is to be lost in arranging the to put their cars and motors on the streets of any city at their own expense, and if they ald not do all that was claimed for

em then the company would remove them.
President Pearson expressed himself as President Pearson expressed himself as fully satisfied with the motor. "Every proinfre made as to its capabilities," said be, "bas been fulfilled, and I believe it is be, "bas been fulfilled, and I believe it is himself to be the property of the propagation of the property but a question of time—probably not long— when it will be introduced in Washington The motor is a success; the proof of the udding, they say, is in chewing the string; we have chewed the string and are satisfied, thank you on behalf of my Washington (tends and myself for your kindness and cretisher.

friends and myself for your kindness and hospitality."

The party then adjourned to the yard and another trip was made, Mr. Condict again taking charge. All the arrangement of the myschinery was shown and the car again thoroughly tested without the slightest evidence of weakness being spparent.

In reply to a question as to whether there would not be danger to passengers during a thunderstorm, Mr. Wharton said: "There can be none; the batteries are properly 'secondary,' not 'storage.' There is chemical action which generates electricity as it is used and no further."

Several of those present tested the appa-

chemical action which generates electricity as it is used and no further."

Several of those present tested the apparent streigh of the current, but it was so slight as to cause only a tickling sensation.

The car used is an old street car converted to the new system. The motor is suspended beneath the car floor and is covered with leather to keep out the dust. The isattery is under the seats, and both it and the motor are easily accessible. The entire mechanism is controlled by one man in the front of the car, which can be propelled either backward or forward with equal facility. There is a warning gong over the operator's head which he starts by pressing a button with his foot. Also, within reach of his right foot is a valve which will, when opened, drop sand on a slippery track. The illumination is by incandescent lights, two in the center of the car and one at each end, all inside; while on the dash-backles to weekly beautiful to the care. lights, two in the center of the car and one at each end, all inside; while on the dashboard is a powerful healtlight of the most approved design. Signals to "stop," "go ahead," or "back," are given by an electric bell, buttons for operating it being fitted along the sides of the car. The whose aff it seems to be as complete as man's skill can make it.

make it.

The Washington delegation was both surprised and delighted at the success of the motor, and it is more than probable that in-side of the next two months at least one of them will be in working operation on the line of the Metropolitan railroad. The magnates returned on the limited ex-

press last night, arriving in this city a little

Marshal Banks's Accounts. A special examiner of the department of justice is now making an examination of the accounts of Gen. N. P. Banks, U. marshal at Boston. At the Department of Justice there is no knowledge of any wrong-Justice there is no knowledge of any wrongdoing on the part of the marshal. He has
been very celinquent in sending in his accounts, and for this reason there is a large
sum of money unaccounted for. This sum,
it is said at the department, will undoubtedly
be largely diminished if not entirely azcounted for when the formal reports are
received. The result of the examiner's investigations will be forwarded to the Department of Justice, and if irregularities
should appear, the first comptroller of the
tressury will at once call upon the marshal
to explain any discrepancies or unsatisfactory items in his accounts.

The Weather.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania-Colder, fair weather, preceded in the morning by light rains, fresh to brisk north-

casterly winds.
Thormometric readings—7 a. m., 63°; 3 p. While absent he will particulate in the ex-cursion of the National Association of Passen-ger and Ticket Agents in the mining regions relative humidity, 75.0°; mean relative humidity, 75.0°; total precipitation.